## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

### FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

#### MCALLEN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA § CASE NO. 7:19-CR-522-2

§ MCALLEN, TEXAS

VERSUS § FRIDAY,

§ AUGUST 2, 2019

JOHN F. CUELLAR (2) § 10:03 A.M. TO 11:13 A.M.

# FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE/REARRAIGNMENT (PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT - EXCLUDES SEALED BENCH CONFERENCE)

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICAELA ALVAREZ UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES: SEE NEXT PAGE

COURTROOM ERO: XAVIER AVALOS

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## APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF, UNITED OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES STATES OF AMERICA:

ATTORNEY

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McAllen, Texas 78501

FOR THE DEFENDANT, JOHN F. ATTORNEY AT LAW

CUELLAR:

Ricardo Montalvo, Esq.

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McAllen, Texas 78504

ALSO PRESENT:

Samantha Solis, Probation

# McALLEN, TEXAS; FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 2019; 10:03 A.M. 1 2 THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning. You may be 3 seated. 4 This Case Number 19-CR-522 as to John Cuellar. 5 MR. LOPEZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Bobby Lopez on behalf of the Government, present and ready. 6 7 MR. MONTALVO: Good morning, Your Honor. Rick 8 Montalvo on behalf of Mr. Cuellar. He's present now. 9 THE COURT: And ready for? 10 MR. MONTALVO: For plea, Your Honor, I'm sorry. 11 THE COURT: To which count, please? 12 MR. MONTALVO: Count --13 MR. LOPEZ: One, Your Honor. 14 MR. MONTALVO: -- 1, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Cuellar, please raise 16 your right hand to be sworn in. 17 (Defendant is sworn.) 18 THE COURT: Mr. Cuellar, your attorney has just 19 indicated that you are ready to enter a plea, so I do need to 20 cover with you certain rights and explain to you certain other 21 matters. As I do so, if there is anything you do not 22 understand, please make sure to let me know. I will do my 23 best to explain it in a way that best makes sense. 24 Do you understand this? 25 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: You have just been sworn in, you are under oath, that means that you are subject to the penalties 3 of perjury, and that any statement you make here today can be 4 used against you. 5 Do you understand this also? 6 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Let me just gather a little bit of 8 background information. I know some of it is clear from the 9 Record, but nonetheless so that we have it clear on the 10 Record. 11 Mr. Cuellar, first of all, how old are you? 12 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: I'm 56 years old. 13 THE COURT: And you are a licensed attorney at this 14 time. Is that correct? 15 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: And I take it you are a citizen of the 17 United States? 18 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Are you now or have you ever been under 20 the care of a doctor, psychologist, psychiatrist, any kind of 21 mental health professional for any mental health issues? 22 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Are you now under the influence of any 24 alcohol, drugs or medication? 25 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor.

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1
                 THE COURT: And that is no medication of any sort
2
              I understood you had some medical conditions?
3
                 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: I do, I do have prescription
4
       medicines that I take for diabetes and blood pressure.
5
                 THE COURT: Okay.
6
                 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: And I take Venlafaxine,
7
       antidepressant.
8
                 THE COURT: And you do take that -- take an
9
       antidepressant as well?
10
                 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Venlafaxine.
11
                 THE COURT: And have you been diagnosed with
12
       depression?
13
                 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: The doctors prescribed it so --
14
                 THE COURT: Okay.
15
                 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: -- I would guess, yeah.
16
                 THE COURT: So you would think so. Okay. And about
17
       how long have you been taking that medication?
18
                 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: More than five years.
19
                 THE COURT: During that period of time has there
20
       been anything about the fact that you either suffer from
21
       depression or take the medication that you feel has interfered
22
       with your ability to conduct your day-to-day activities on
23
       your own, in other words, have you ever been incapacitated
24
       such that you have to have somebody actually caring for you?
25
                 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor.
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1 THE COURT: Okay. And I take it that you have been taking this medication at least on and off through the period 3 of time that you have been here under investigation and/or 4 indictment? 5 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Has the fact that you suffer from 7 depression or take the medication in any way interfered with 8 your ability to be able to communicate with your lawyer, to 9 ask questions, to provide information to whatever he has asked 10 of you? 11 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Is there any reason that you 13 believe, Mr. Cuellar, that you should not be able to go 14 forward here today despite the fact that you suffer from 15 depression and take some medication? 16 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. And in this regard, Mr. Montalvo, 18 have you found there to be any issue regarding Mr. Cuellar's 19 competency? 20 MR. MONTALVO: No issue regarding competency, Your 21 Honor. 22 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 23 And, Mr. Cuellar, other than the prescription medications that you take have you taken any other kind of 24

alcohol or drugs in the last 72 hours?

25

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you had sufficient time to talk with your attorney about the charges that you are facing?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to have the Government actually read the Indictment. It's rather lengthy, and as most of the time I have to be the talking here, I get them to help. So I'm going to have the Government read for us Count 1 of the Indictment only since that is the one that you are going to plead to once the Government does that. Then I'll come back to it myself.

Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LOPEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Lopez.

MR. LOPEZ: The United States District Court,
Southern District of Texas, McAllen Division, United States of
America versus John F. Cuellar, Criminal Number M-19-522-S1,
Superceding Indictment. Grand Jury charges in Count 1 a
violation of Title 18, United States Code Section 1349,
conspiracy to commit online services wire fraud. At all times
relevant to this Indictment with dates, times and amounts
being approximates to relevant individuals and entities.

Number one, Defendant Ricardo

Quintanilla-Quintanilla, also known as Richard, is a businessman who lived and worked in Weslaco, Texas.

Two, Defendant Arturo C. Cuellar, also known as AC, is a resident of Progreso Lakes, Texas who served as a Commissioner of Hidalgo County, Texas from March 2010 to November 2010 and approximately January 2013 to December 2016.

Three, Defendant John F. Cuellar is an attorney based in Weslaco, Texas who served as a Weslaco City Commissioner from May 1995 to November 2014. For large parts of his tenure on the Weslaco City Commission, known as the "Commission," including from at least June 2007 to May 2009 and from May 2010 to November 2014, John F. Cuellar was selected by the Commission to serve as the Mayor Pro Tem. As a Commissioner, John F. Cuellar was an agent of the City of Weslaco.

Four, Defendant Daniel J. Garcia-Garcia, is an attorney based in Rio Grande City, Texas, who served on the Rio Grande City Consolidated Independent School District Board of Trustees.

Five, Leonel, Leo, Lopez-Lopez, is a resident of Starr County, Texas.

Six, Geraldo Jerry Tafolla-Tafolla, is a resident of Weslaco, Texas and an elected member of the Commission.

Seven, Company A was an international engineering and construction company that performed large-scale

infrastructure projects for public and private clients.

Person A was an employee of Company A.

Eight, Company B was an engineering company based in San Antonio, Texas. Person B was the owner of Company B.

Nine, Company C was an engineering company based in McAllen, Texas. Person C was the owner of Company C.

Ten, Company D was a business entity owned in part by Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. and based in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Eleven, Person D was an attorney based in Houston, Texas.

General allegations: The Weslaco City Commission.

Twelve, the Texas Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas and the Charter of the City of Weslaco establish ethical standards of conduct for elected public officials including Weslaco City Commissioners. These standards included in the oath to faithfully execute the duties of the office of Commissioner and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Texas. Accordingly, Commissioners owed a fiduciary duty to the City of Weslaco, the Commission and the people of the City of Weslaco.

Thirteen, as officials in the city government,

Defendant John F. Cuellar and Tafolla each owed a fiduciary

duty to the City of Weslaco and to its citizens to perform the

duties and responsibilities of their office free from corrupt

influence. As elected officials in the State of Texas, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla swore to uphold the United States Constitution, the Texas Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas and to faithfully execute the duties of their office.

Fourteen, the Commission was authorized to take an official action only when a quorum, a majority of the duly elected Commissioners, was present. When a quorum was present the Commission could act based on a majority vote.

Fifteen, pursuant to the Texas Open Meetings Act codified in Texas Government Code Annotated Section 551, the Commission as a city government in Texas was authorized to conduct official business only after providing at least 72 hours of public notice of the time, place and subject matter of the meeting. Such meetings were generally require to be open to the public with closed meetings and executive sessions permitted only under narrowly drawn exceptions.

Sixteen, prior to May of 2008 the Commission was comprised of a Mayor, a Mayor Pro Tem and three Commissioners elected at large. The Mayor Pro Tem was a Commissioner selected by a majority vote of the Commissioners to assume the Mayor's duty when the Mayor was absent.

Seventeen, starting in or about May 2008 the Commission was comprised of six Commissioners elected from single-member districts, a Mayor elected at large and a Mayor Pro Tem selected in the same manner as prior to May 2008.

Eighteen, due to his long tenure on the Commission and relationship to Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., a prominent politician in Hidalgo County, John F. Cuellar, exerted a certain amount of power and influence on the Commission and over other city officials. John F. Cuellar was the *de facto* leader of the Commission's majority voting block during the vast majority of the charge of conspiracy.

The Weslaco Water Treatment Facilities.

Nineteen, in or about 2004 the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, "TCEQ," notified the City of Weslaco that its water treatment facilities were in violation of Texas environmental regulations. The city's water treatment facilities included the water treatment plant, the "WTP," which processed the city's potable water, and North Wastewater Treatment Plant, the "NWWTP," and the South Wastewater Treatment Plant, the "SWWTP," which together process the city's waste water.

Twenty, in or about 2007 the Commission voted to issue approximately 28 million in municipal bonds to finance several infrastructure projects in the Weslaco area. The two largest and costliest projects to be paid for by the bond funds were to rebuild the NWWTP and to perform repairs to the WTP.

Twenty-one, in or about 2008 the Commission hired Company A to act as the construction manager for the

infrastructure projects to be funded by the bond issuance. Under the contract Company A would effectively select the companies to perform the infrastructure work to be paid for with the bond funds.

Twenty-two, in or about March 18, 2008, Company A granted itself, subject to the approval of the Commission, the contracts to rehabilitate the NWWTP and the WTP, the two costliest projects to be completed using the 28 million in municipal bond proceeds.

The conspiracy.

Twenty-three, from in or about March 2008 through in or about December 2016 in the Southern District of Texas and elsewhere the defendants, Ricardo Quintanilla, also known as "Richard;" John F. Cuellar; Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., also known as "AC;" and Daniel J. Garcia, Lopez and Tafolla did knowingly combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury to devise and intended to devise a scheme, an artifice to defraud and deprive by means of material false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises and to transmit and cause to be transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate commerce any writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice to defraud and deprive; that is, to deprive the City of Weslaco, the Weslaco City Commission and the citizens of Weslaco of

their right to the honest services of John F. Cuellar and Tafolla through bribery, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343 and 1346.

The scheme to defraud.

Twenty-four, from in or about March 2008 through in or about December 2016 in the Southern District of Texas and elsewhere the defendants, Quintanilla, John F. Cuellar, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., Garcia, Lopez and Tafolla and others known and unknown to the Grand Jury devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud and to deprive the City of Weslaco, the Weslaco City Commission and the citizens of Weslaco of their intangible right to the honest services of John F. Cuellar and Tafolla, both elected officials through bribery.

The purpose of the conspiracy.

Twenty-five, the purpose of the conspiracy included but were not limited to the following: Subsection A, for John F. Cuellar to enrich himself by accepting bribes in exchange for using his official position as a Weslaco City Commissioner and to take official acts to benefit and help Company A, Company B and Company C obtain millions of dollars in contracts from the City of Weslaco. Subsection B, for Tafolla to enrich himself by accepting bribes in exchange for using his official position as a Weslaco City Commissioner to take official acts to benefit and help Company A, Company B

and Company C obtain millions of dollars in contracts from the City of Weslaco. Subsection C, for Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. to enrich himself by keeping a portion of the bribe funds paid to him by Lopez and then paid the remainder of the bribe funds to John F. Cuellar. Subsection D, for Quintanilla to enrich himself by keeping a portion of the bribe funds paid to him by Lopez and then paid the remainder of the bribe funds to Tafolla. Subsection E, for Lopez to enrich himself by keeping a portion of the bribe funds paid by Company B and Company C. And Subsection F, for Garcia to help Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., John F. Cuellar and Lopez to conceal the bribery and conspiracy by laundering the bribes through his Interest Only Lawyers Trust Account or IOLTA account.

Manner and means of the conspiracy.

Twenty-six, the manner and means by which the defendants carried out the conspiracy included but were not limited to the following: Subsection A, Lopez accepted at least approximately \$4.1 million paid through Company B and Company C in order to pay bribes to John F. Cuellar and Tafolla through Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. and Quintanilla, respectively.

Subsection B, Arturo C. Cuellar, Quintanilla and Lopez corruptly gave, offered and promised things of value to John F. Cuellar and Tafolla, including hundreds of dollars in cash in exchange for specific official action favorable to

Company A, Company B and Company C, including votes authorizing multimillion dollar contracts for water treatment facilities in the City of Weslaco.

THE COURT: Pause for just a second. There was including hundreds of thousands dollars, not just hundreds of --

MR. LOPEZ: I apologize, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You left out the thousands.

MR. LOPEZ: Okay. I apologize, Your Honor.

Subsection C, John F. Cuellar, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., Quintanilla, Lopez and Tafolla and other co-conspirators met at various locations in the Southern District of Texas and elsewhere to discuss the official action that John F. Cuellar and Tafolla should take to benefit Company A, Company B and Company C, and to discuss the payment of bribes.

Subsection D, in order to conceal the scheme,

John F. Cuellar, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., Quintanilla, Lopez

and Tafolla took steps to anonymously funnel the bribe

payments to John F. Cuellar and Tafolla in a manner to avoid

detection that the payments came from Company B and Company C,

including the following:

Sub-subsection (i), Lopez received payments from Company B and Company B, as well as payments from Company A, that were passed through Company B and Company C for the purpose of paying bribes to John F. Cuellar and Tafolla

disguised as consulting fees due to Lopez.

Sub-subsection (ii), from in or about March 26, 2008 to in or about November 24, 2014, Lopez wrote a total of approximately \$1,398,000 in checks to Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. drawn on Lopez's accounts at Lone Star National Bank.

Sub-subsection (iii), from on or about April 21, 2011 to on or about November 6, 2014, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. directed employees of Company B to make a total of approximately \$405,000 in payments to John F. Cuellar from Company B disguised as payments for legitimate legal services.

Sub-subsection (iv), from on or about December 2012 to on or about April 2013, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., John F. Cuellar and Daniel J. Garcia funneled at least approximately \$90,000 in bribe payments disguised as payments for legitimate legal services through the IOLTA account for Garcia's law firm.

Sub-subsection (v), from on or about December 2011 to on or about October 2014, Lopez wrote a total of approximately \$85,950 in checks to Quintanilla drawn on Lopez's accounts at Lone Star National Bank.

Sub-subsection (vi), Quintanilla converted the checks from Lopez to cash at Lone Star National Bank and shared approximately half of the cash with Tafolla.

Subsection E: John F. Cuellar and Tafolla cast votes at the direction of Lopez, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr.,

Quintanilla and their co-conspirators to award contracts and payments to Company A, Company B and Company C, or to benefit Company A, Company B and Company C in the execution and administration of their contracts with the city.

Subsection F, John F. Cuellar directed city officials to call special meetings of the Commission wherein votes could be taken to benefit Company A, Company B and Company C because special meetings were not publicized or recorded in the same way as regular Commission meetings and the short notice provided for special meetings prevented Commissioners who would not vote for John F. Cuellar from attending.

Subsection G, in or about 2016 Lopez, Quintanilla and their co-conspirators provided Tafolla with questions to ask of other city officials and which were intended to benefit Company B during a dispute between the City of Weslaco and Company B over the City of Weslaco's refusal to pay Company B's invoices for the WTP.

Subsection H, John F. Cuellar, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., Quintanilla, Lopez and Tafolla and their co-conspirators used wire communications and interstate commerce, such as mobile messaging applications, email and interstate bank transfers in furtherance of the scheme to defraud.

Overt acts.

Section 27, in furtherance of the conspiracy and in

order to accomplish its objections, John F. Cuellar, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., Quintanilla, Lopez and Tafolla and their coconspirators committed the following overt acts, among others, in the Southern District of Texas and elsewhere.

Twenty-eight, in or about 2008, Person A and Person B agreed with Lopez that they would pay Lopez to ensure that Company A and Company B obtained the contracts for certain construction and engineering projects relating to the city's water treatment facilities. Lopez agreed with Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. and John F. Cuellar that John F. Cuellar would take official action as a Weslaco City Commissioner to benefit Company A and Company B, such as by voting to grant them contracts with the city in exchange for bribe payment.

Twenty-nine, in or about 2011 Lopez, with the knowledge of John F. Cuellar and Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. obtained the agreement of Quintanilla to obtain the agreement of another Commissioner to accept bribes in exchange for the agreement to take official action as a Weslaco City Commissioner to benefit Company A and Company B such as by voting to grant them contracts with the city. Quintanilla obtained the agreement of Tafolla to take official action as a Weslaco City Commissioner to benefit Company A and Company B such as by voting to grant them contracts with the city in exchange for bribe payments paid from Lopez through Quintanilla.

Thirty, in or about 2012 Person B recruited Person C to funnel bribe payments to Lopez. Person C agreed to do so in exchange for the agreement that Company C would have received subcontracts on the WTP and contracts with the City of Weslaco. John F. Cuellar and Tafolla agreed through Lopez, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., and Quintanilla to take official actions as a Weslaco City Commissioner to benefit Company C such as by voting to grant the contracts with the city in exchange for the bribe payments.

The Water Treatment Facilities: The NWWTP.

Thirty-one, on or about March 25, 2008, John F. Cuellar made a motion to grant the professional services contract to Company A to perform engineering services to rehabilitate the WTP and to construct a new NWWTP. On the same date John F. Cuellar voted in favor of that motion.

Thirty-two, in or about May 2008 in the absence of Weslaco's Mayor John F. Cuellar executed a Professional Services Agreement with Company A.

Thirty-three, on or about November 4, 2008 John F.

Cuellar made a motion to place additional projects under

Company A's contract. On the same date John F. Cuellar voted in favor of that motion.

Thirty-four, on or about August 18, 2009, John F. Cuellar spoke against a motion to re-prioritize the 2007 bond funds to shift money from the NWWTP to the WTP, the contracts

for both of which had been granted to Company A. The effect of the shifting of funds as proposed would have been to reduce the total amount of money due to Company A under the contract. On the same date, John F. Cuellar voted to oppose that motion, instead asserting to the Commission that the NWWTP and the WTP be given equal significance keeping the amount of money due to Company A under the contract the same. Despite John F. Cuellar's vote, the motion carried.

Thirty-five, on or about September 1, 2009 John F. Cuellar took the following action:

Subsection A, made a motion before the Commission to suspend Robert's Rules of Order to allow the Commission to reconsider John F. Cuellar's motion that the NWWTP and WTP be considered with equal importance with regard to a portion of the 2007 bond funds, an initiative that had been defeated at the August 18, 2009 meeting.

Subsection B, voted in favor of the motion to suspend Robert's Rules of Order to allow the Commission to reconsider John F. Cuellar's motion that the NWWTP and WTP be considered with equal importance with regard to a portion of the 2007 bond funds.

Subsection C, made a motion before the Commission that the NWWTP and WTP be considered with equal importance with regard to a portion of the 2007 bond funds.

And, D, voted in favor of the motion that the NWWTP

and WTP be considered with equal importance with regard to a portion of the 2007 bond funds.

The WTP.

Thirty-six, in or about 2011 John F. Cuellar advised and pressured city staff to grant contracts to Company A and Company B to design and construct a new WTP.

Thirty-seven, on or about January 18, 2011, John F. Cuellar voted to authorize the City Manager and City Attorney to negotiate a new Professional Services Agreement with Company A to prepare a preliminary engineering report on the WTP.

Thirty-eight, on or about August 16, 2011,

Subsection A, John F. Cuellar made a motion before the

Commission to approve the preliminary engineering report on
the WTP prepared by Company A.

Subsection B, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla voted to approve the preliminary engineering report on the WTP prepared by Company A.

And Subsection C, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla voted to declare that the WTP was exceeding capacity in failing to meet public water demand, thereby creating an imminent threat to public health and safety. This declaration allowed the Commission to direct and grant the construction contracts to address violations issued by the TCEQ, bypassing ordinary bidding and qualification procedures.

Thirty-nine, on or about September 8, 2011, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla took the following actions:

Subsection A, voted to authorize the City Manager to negotiate a pre-construction services contract with Company A for the WTP, and

Subsection B, voted in favor of a motion for the City Manager to negotiate a contract with Company B for the design of an expansion to the WTP and associated projects.

Due to the declaration from the August 16, 2011 meeting that the WTP represented an imminent threat to public health and safety, the Commission was able to grant these contracts without the ordinary competitive bidding and qualification process.

Forty, on or about October 6, 2011, Tafolla voted to approve a Professional Services Agreement with Company B for the design of the WTP and the Professional Services Agreement with Company A for the pre-construction services for the WTP.

Forty-one, on or about March 27 2012, John F.

Cuellar and Tafolla voted to authorize the Mayor to execute the contract valued at approximately \$38.5 million with Company A for the expansion of the WTP and to authorize city staff to amend the city budget to accommodate the \$38.5 million contract with Company A.

Forty-two, on or about June 5, 2012, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla voted to approve the City of Weslaco entering into

a Professional Services Agreement with Company C.

Forty-three, in or about 2012 Person A and Person B told Lopez that they needed the Commission to approve an amendment increasing the price of Company B's contract with the city. Person A and Person B told Lopez that the additional funds from this amendment would enable Person B to continue paying Lopez so that Lopez could in turn continue paying others.

Forty-four, on or about September 20, 2012, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla voted to approve an amendment to the contract with Company B to include automation and daily construction inspection in an amount not to exceed \$2,978,950, to authorize a budget amendment as appropriate, and to authorize the Mayor to execute any related documents.

The SWWTP.

Forty-five, in or about 2013, John F. Cuellar advised and pressured city staff, including the City Manager, to grant contracts to Company B.

Forty-six, on or about July 16, 2013, John F.

Cuellar and Tafolla voted to amend the city's contract with

Company B to authorize Company B to prepare a preliminary

engineering report for the repairs to the SWWTP.

Forty-seven, on or about September 2, 2014, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla voted to approve the final preliminary engineering report for the SWWTP prepared by Company B and to

authorize a budget amendment to pay Company B for the report.

Forty-eight, John F. Cuellar and Tafolla made the motions, cast the votes and took the other official actions referenced in Paragraphs 28 through 47 in their official capacities as Weslaco City Commissioners during Weslaco City Commission meetings.

Other acts.

Forty-nine, John F. Cuellar, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., Quintanilla, Lopez, and Tafolla and their co-conspirators used wire communications in interstate commerce such as mobile messaging applications, email, and interstate bank transfers in furtherance of their schemes to defraud.

Fifty, in or about February 2016, Lopez sent to Quintanilla via electronic messages over a cellular phone questions that Lopez wanted Tafolla to ask in the upcoming City Commission meeting. These questions were crafted to benefit Company B in its attempts to recover payments for the WTP from the City of Weslaco after the city stopped paying Company B.

Fifty-one, on or about September 1, 2016, Lopez and Person B discussed the money still owed to Lopez as part of the bribery scheme and discussed how Person B would provide the remaining funds to Lopez.

Bribe payments, payments to Lopez.

Fifty-two, in or about 2008, Company B began paying

Lopez approximately \$17,000 per month.

Fifty-three, in or about February 2011 around the time that John F. Cuellar voted to approve the Professional Services Agreement with Company A to prepare a preliminary engineering report on the WTP, Company B increased the amount paid on a monthly basis to Lopez from approximately \$17,000 to approximately \$25,000 to \$40,000 per month.

Fifty-four, from in or about June 2012 to in or about May 2014, Person B paid a total of approximately \$300,000 in four payments of approximately \$75,000 each, to Lopez under the under the pretense that Person B was leasing a hunting property that belonged to Lopez. In truth, these reported lease payments were another way for Person B to pay bribe money to Lopez.

Fifty-five, in all from in or about April 2008 through in or about December 2015, Person B and Company B paid over approximately \$2.5 million to Lopez in regular payments of approximately \$1,000 to approximately \$75,000.

Fifty-six, on or about April 2012, shortly after
John F. Cuellar and Tafolla voted to authorize the Mayor to
execute \$38.5 million contracts with Company A, Person C made
a payment of approximately \$85,000 to Lopez. From that point
forward Person C made payments ranging from approximately
\$75,000 to approximately \$150,000 to Lopez at various periods
throughout the year until approximately July of 2014. From in

or about April 2012 to in or about July 2014, Company C paid over approximately \$1.6 million to Lopez.

Payments to Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr.

Fifty-eight, Lopez shared the money he received from Company B and Company C with Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. through monthly payments of approximately \$5,000 to Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. beginning at least by on or about March 26, 2008, so that Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. could pay bribes to John F. Cuellar.

Fifty-nine, in or about May 2011 Lopez's monthly payments to Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. increased ranging from approximately \$10,000 to more than \$60,000 approximately monthly.

Sixty, through these monthly payments from in or about March 2008 to in or about November of 2014, Lopez paid approximately \$1,398,000 to Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr.

Payments to John F. Cuellar.

Sixty-one, in or about April 2011 Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. directed employees of Company B to begin making semi-monthly payments of approximately \$5,000 to \$7,500 to John F. Cuellar despite the fact that John F. Cuellar, Jr. [sic] was not providing services to Company B. Company B's employees complied.

Sixty-two, from in or about April 2011 to in or about November 2014, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. paid approximately \$405,000 to John F. Cuellar through Company B in semi-monthly

payments ranging from approximately \$5,000 to approximately \$7,500 disguised as payments for legal services that were never rendered so that John F. Cuellar would take official actions to benefit Company A, Company B and Company C.

Sixty-three, the payments from Lopez to Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. and the payments from Company B to John F. Cuellar stopped promptly in November 2014 upon John F. Cuellar's loss of his re-election bid for the Commission.

Payment of bribes to John F. Cuellar through Garcia.

Sixty-four, in or about December 2012, Garcia agreed to assist Lopez and Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. in providing approximately \$90,000 in bribe payments to John F. Cuellar using Garcia's law practice and IOLTA account. Lopez agreed with Garcia then in exchange for Garcia's assistance in providing bribe funds to John F. Cuellar, Lopez and Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. would help Person D, a friend of Garcia, obtain employment.

Sixty-five, on or about December 18, 2012, Lopez wrote Check No. 1109 from Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9303 to Garcia in the amount of \$60,000 and providing instructions for Garcia to pay those funds to John F. Cuellar.

Sixty-six, on or about December 19, 2012 Garcia deposited Check No. 1109 for \$60,000 from Lopez into Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9362, one of Garcia's

IOLTA accounts.

Sixty-seven, on or about December 19, 2012, Garcia wrote Check No. 1022 from Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9362, one of Garcia's IOLTA accounts, in the amount of \$40,000 to John F. Cuellar.

Sixty-eight, on or about December 19, 2012, Garcia wrote Check No. 1184 from Bank of America account number ending in 9717, one of Garcia's IOLTA accounts, in the amount of \$20,000 to John F. Cuellar.

Sixty-nine, on or about December 19, 2012, John F. Cuellar deposited Check Nos. 1022 and 1184 from Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9362 and Bank of America account number ending in 9717 in the amounts of \$40,000 and \$20,000, respectively, into international bank account number ending in 623.

Seventy, on or about January 29, 2013, Lopez wrote Check No. 1228 from Lone Star Bank account number ending in 9303 to Garcia in the amount of \$40,000 and provided instructions for Garcia to pay those funds to John F. Cuellar.

Seventy-one, on or about January 30, 2013, Garcia deposited Check No. 1228 from Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9303 into Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9362, one of Garcia's IOLTA accounts.

Seventy-two, on or about March 12, 2013, Garcia wrote Check No. 1028 from Lone Star National Bank account

number ending in 9362, one of Garcia's IOLTA accounts, in the amount of \$15,000 to John F. Cuellar.

Seventy-three, on or about March 13, 2013, John F. Cuellar deposited Check No. 1028 from Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9362 in the amount of \$15,000 into international bank account number ending in 623.

Seventy-four, on or about April 12, 2013, Garcia wrote Check No. 1030 from Lone Star National Bank account number ending in 9362, one of Garcia's IOLTA accounts, in the amount of \$15,000 to John F. Cuellar.

Seventy-five, on or about April 15, 2013, John F.

Cuellar deposited Check No. 1030 from Lone Star Bank -- Lone

Star National Bank account number ending in 9362 in the amount of \$15,000 into international bank account number ending in 623.

Seventy-six, in or about 2013, Lopez, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr., and Garcia discussed Garcia's payments to John F. Cuellar using Garcia's IOLTA account.

Seventy-seven, in or about August 2014, Arturo C. Cuellar, Jr. and John F. Cuellar helped Person D obtain employment with the City of Weslaco in exchange for Garcia's assistance in providing the bribe funds to John F. Cuellar.

Payments to Tafolla.

Seventy-eight, in or about 2011, Lopez began writing checks to Quintanilla approximately once per month in amounts

ranging from approximately \$500 to approximately \$3,500. Quintanilla cashed these checks and provided approximately half of the cash to Tafolla.

Seventy-nine, from on or about September 15, 2011 to in or about October 22, 2014, Lopez wrote approximately 41 checks drawn on Lone Star National Bank account numbers ending in 9303, 5069, and 9214 to Quintanilla in the amount of approximately \$500 to approximately \$5,000 each for a total for \$85,950 so that Quintanilla could make bribe payments to Tafolla. Quintanilla converted these checks to cash at a Lone Star National Bank branch.

This all occurred in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1343, 1346 and 1349.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lopez. You need probably some oxygen now.

MR. LOPEZ: A little bit.

THE COURT: Mr. Cuellar, there is a lot there, but I want to sort of break it down a little bit for you. What we're looking here in Count 1 is a conspiracy count and it's a conspiracy count, and I'll get to that part in just a moment, but it's basically a conspiracy count to violate the Wire Fraud Honest Services Statute. So let me address those -- that part first. And that's -- and we reference here 1343 and 1346.

So basically as to that part, what the Government

would be required to prove basically is that you knowingly devised or intended to devise any scheme to defraud. Here it would be to accept bribe payments in exchange for favorable consideration to these companies.

That the scheme to defraud was employed through false representations, that is that all of these awards, contracts and benefits to these companies were being honestly rendered, that in doing so you in some manner or another transmitted or caused to be transmitted by wire communications and that can include texts through your telephone and can include email messages through the internet, it can also include the use of the bank accounts here. And all of this was done with the intent to defraud here.

So that is the sort of underlying offense here. Of course as I said, this is a conspiracy charge. A conspiracy basically, Mr. Cuellar, is an agreement to do something that is illegal. In that regard what is required to be proven regarding the conspiracy is that you and at least one other person entered into this agreement. It doesn't have to be a specific or curious, the terms of our agreement. You don't have to have known every detail and you don't have to have known everybody else involved in the agreement, so long as it was you and at least one other person.

You have to have had known the unlawful purpose of the agreement here, that is to accept bribes in exchange for

what would have otherwise been honest services, and that in trying to accomplish that either you or at least one other person that was part of the agreement committed one of these overt acts that Mr. Lopez has gone through reading here.

So again, it's a conspiracy charge in Count 1 that you have indicated you are going to plead to.

Do you understand the nature of the charge?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Any questions at all about the charge?

No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In connection with this charge,
Mr. Cuellar, you have the right to be represented by an
attorney as you are being represented here today. You have
that right even if you cannot afford an attorney.

Do you understand this?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR:

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

of not guilty to the charge, as you did to begin with. If you wish to go forward with a plea of not guilty, you have the right to have a jury trial. The jury is made up of 12 citizens of this community and the jury would be the one to decide whether you're guilty or not guilty.

In connection with a jury trial, you have the right to have the Government present the witnesses that the Government has to testify against you. You have the right

through your attorney to cross-examine those witnesses. You have the right also to present witnesses of your own and to compel them to be present to testify even if they do not wish to do so. And you of course have the right to testify if you wish to do so, but you do not have to testify. The fact that you choose not to testify will not be considered by the jury in making its decision as to whether you are guilty or not guilty.

All of these are rights that you have if you wish to go forward with a plea of not guilty.

Do you understand this?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If you do wish to enter a plea of guilty, you will be giving up your right to have a jury trial because I, rather than the jury, will decide whether you are guilty. You will be giving up your right to have the witnesses presented, both yours and the Government's, except that you yourself will become a witness in the case. By that I mean that the Government's attorney will tell me the facts of your case, I will ask you questions about those facts and you will have to answer those questions for me, which of course means that you give up your right to remain silent.

Do you understand this?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: With that understanding then do you wish

to give up the right to have a jury trial, the right to have the witnesses presented?

Do you wish to give up those rights by entering a plea of guilty?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you spoken with your attorney about what you may be facing by way of punishment if you are found guilty in this case?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: For Count 1, this conspiracy charge, you are facing up to 20 years of prison time. There's no minimum amount of time required but it is up to 20 years of prison time.

Do you understand this?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You are also facing a possible term of three years of supervised released. Basically supervised release is a period of time after you have been released from prison. You are not in custody anymore, but you are still kept under Court supervision, very much like you are right now out on bond. The difference being that when you are under Court supervision any violation of your terms of supervised release could result in you having to serve more prison time for this offense, even if that violation is not a new offense.

Do you understand this also?

1 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: The law also provides that you can be 3 ordered to pay a fine of up to \$250,000. All right. This is 4 one where it's restitution. 5 That restitution amount is as to the amount or? 6 MR. LOPEZ: The restitution, that's a matter to be 7 decided by the Court, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: But the restitution is just whatever the 9 amount is. Correct? There's no --10 MR. LOPEZ: That's correct. 11 THE COURT: -- okay, additional. 12 So first of all, there is a possible fine as I was 13 just mentioning of \$250,000. That does depend on your ability 14 to pay. There is also a \$100 that does not depend on your 15 ability to pay called a "special assessment" that you will be 16 ordered to pay. And then as I just mentioned, there is also a 17 possible restitution in this case that you would be asked --18 ordered to make whole, in this case it would be the City, for 19 any losses that it suffered as a result of the criminal 20 conduct. 21 Do you understand all of that? 22 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: That is the law that applies to the 24 penalties you are facing for Count 1. The Court in deciding

the actual sentence that it will impose considers something

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that we call the "Guidelines."

Did you talk with Mr. Montalvo about the Guidelines?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Guidelines are somewhat different from the law, even though the Guidelines is also a law. It is different in that I have to consider the guidelines, but I do not have to follow the Guidelines. What I mean by that is that at the time of sentencing I will consider all the information presented to me when I hear your case, I will consider the Guidelines that apply to your case including the guideline range that we determine is the applicable guideline range, and I will consider the law that applies to sentencing.

I will then decide what sentence you should receive. That sentence can be within your guideline range, it could be less than your guideline range, or it could be more than your guideline range, provided I do not sentence you to more than the statutory maximum sentence of 20 years of prison time, three years of supervised release or no more than the \$250,000 fine.

Do you understand the estimate guidelines? As I said, I have to consider them, but I do not have to follow them.

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It is also important that you understand that while I expect Mr. Montalvo to have given you a guideline

range that he believes will apply to this case, that is not a promise or a guarantee. I will be the one to determine what the correct guideline range is. I do not do that until the time of sentencing. So whatever range he has come up with, it could turn out to be different at the time of sentencing.

Do you also understand this?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the Indictment have any kind notice of forfeiture? Yes. Okay.

All right. Also, Mr. Cuellar, the Government in the Indictment has given you a notice of forfeiture which basically means that the Government has put you on notice that it will — that it intends to seek any property, whether it's money or other property, that is derived from this offense. In any case where you have been given notice that the Government intends to take property that you may have an interest in, you of course have certain rights. Those rights can be asserted in a criminal proceeding such as this, or separately through an administrative proceeding.

Now I suspect there may be an agreement here about the waiver of rights, but first of all I want to make sure that you understand that you have been given notice of forfeiture.

Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Do you also understand that you do have 2 certain rights in connection with that notice? 3 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Do you have any questions about anything 5 that we have covered here, Mr. Cuellar? 6 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No. 7 THE COURT: Have you understood everything we've 8 covered? 9 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Is there a plea agreement as to 11 Mr. Cuellar? 12 MR. LOPEZ: Yes, Your Honor, there is a plea agreement, and it reads in pertinent part that Defendant 13 14 agrees to plead quilty to Count 1 of the Indictment and 15 pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 3663, 16 Subsection (a) (3), the Defendant agrees and stipulates that at 17 least \$405,000 comprises the proceeds the Defendant obtained 18 directly or indirectly as a result of his participation in the 19 charged violation, and that the factual basis for his guilty 20 plea supports the forfeiture of \$405,000. 21 Defendant agrees to forfeit any of the Defendant's 22 property in substitution up to a total forfeiture of \$405,000. 23 And further, the Defendant agrees to the imposition of a 24 personal money judgment up to that amount, and the Defendant 25 agrees to make a complete financial disclosure by truthfully

executing a sworn financial statement, a Form OBD-500, or similar form within 14 days, and by authorizing the release of all financial information requested by the United States.

Defendant agrees to authorize release of all financial information requested by the United States and to take all steps necessary to pass through title to forfeitable assets to the United States and to fully assist in the collection of restitution in kind, including but not limited to surrendering title, executing warranty deeds, signing consent decrees, and signing any other documents to effectuate the transfer of any asset.

In exchange, the Government will recommend that the offense level decrease by two levels pursuant to United States Sentencing Guideline Section 3D1.1A if the Defendant clearly demonstrates acceptance of responsibility that the remaining counts of the Indictment be dismissed at the time of sentencing.

And, Your Honor, we also have a unopposed Motion for the Imposition of a Money Judgment in connection with the plea agreement.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Cuellar, the Government indicates you have signed the plea agreement, I believe Mr. Montalvo's showing that to you.

Can you confirm that you did, in fact, sign the plea

1 agreement? 2 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And did you review that agreement with 4 your attorney before you signed it? 5 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. I prefer to have the one that 7 Mr. Cuellar just reviewed. 8 MR. LOPEZ: Yes, I apologize for that, Your Honor. 9 (Pause in the proceedings.) 10 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cuellar, the Government 11 has summarized the plea agreement, and I'll try to summarize 12 it even further, but basically the agreement is that you will 13 enter a plea of guilty to Count 1. In exchange -- and 14 additionally that you agree basically to a forfeiture amount 15 and money judgment amount of \$405,000, and to give up any and 16 all rights regarding this money judgment and forfeiture issue 17 as well, and that in exchange for that the Government will 18 recommend two levels off for acceptance of responsibility, and 19 then dismiss the other counts in the Indictment. 20 Is that what you understand your agreement with the 21 Government to be? 22 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 23 MR. LOPEZ: And, Your Honor, in just looking at my

notes, I don't know if missed it or anything, but there was

just one admonishment, that the guidelines be advisory, that

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the Court could sentence him to any range within the statutory requirements.

THE COURT: I did cover that. No, I did cover that.

Okay. I am going to ask, in light of the fact that the second page here does not have any kind of heading, or if counsel and Mr. Cuellar would initial the second page on that as well? It's just it isn't linked directly to anything.

Just initial at the bottom or somewhere on there, it doesn't matter to the Court.

(Pause in the proceedings.)

THE COURT: Mr. Cuellar, the agreement that you have made with the Government is only between you and the Government. It is not an agreement with the Court. By that I mean that if you do enter a plea of guilty and the Court finds you guilty, the case will be set for sentencing. At the time of sentencing I will consider the recommendations made to me by the Government. I will also consider the agreement regarding the amount here.

But I do not have to follow either the recommendation or that agreement regarding the amount, and even if I do not do so, I do not have to allow you to withdraw your plea of guilty.

Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And I want to sort of now go a

little bit more into the reference regarding the amount involved here. The Probation Department will conduct a full investigation into this case for purposes of sentencing. Part of what they do is they determine independently if whatever you and the Government have agreed to as to what the amount is.

You know, that report comes to me in time, I review all of that, too, and I determine whether the amount set out in the Presentence Investigation Report is the correct amount, whether or not that corresponds to the amount that you and the Government have agreed to. If I find that it is more than what you and the Government have agreed to, I could still order you to pay more than what you and the Government have agreed to. And again, I wouldn't have to allow you to withdraw your plea of guilty.

Do you understand this?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Also if I do find that the amount is more than what you and the Government have agreed to, depending on how Mr. Montalvo came up with the guideline range that he thinks would apply, it could affect that guideline range. So again, the amount can make more than just a difference regarding what you're ultimately ordered to pay. It could make a difference regarding where you fall in the guidelines. And again, even if it turns out to be different,

1 I still don't have to allow you withdraw your plea of quilty. 2 Do you understand this? 3 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 4 MR. LOPEZ: Your Honor, and just for clarification 5 purposes, we agreed to an amount of forfeiture, we have not 6 made any agreements to the amount of restitution. 7 THE COURT: No, and I was just referencing -- in 8 case Mr. Montalvo was using this amount for guideline 9 calculations. 10 MR. MONTALVO: Understood, Your Honor. We're here. 11 THE COURT: All right. Okay. Mr. Cuellar, other 12 than the agreements as set out in the -- and I guess the 13 unopposed Motion for Imposition of Money Judgment is part of 14 the agreement here. So I touched on you've agreed to give 15 any -- up any and all rights and cooperate, which would 16 include the Motion for Imposition of Money Judgment. 17 Do you also understand that? 18 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: And other than the agreements reflected 20 in the plea agreement, including the Motion of Entry of Money 21 Judgment, Mr. Cuellar, do you believe that there have been any 22 promises of any sort made to you by anybody, whether it be the 23 Government, your attorney or anybody else, to get you to plead 24 quilty?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: Has anybody threatened you or tried to 2 force you or coerce you into entering a plea of quilty? 3 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Do you wish to enter a plea of guilty 5 freely and voluntarily? 6 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: And do you wish to do so because you 8 are, in fact, quilty as charged in Count 1 of the Indictment? 9 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: The next part here, Mr. Cuellar, is 11 where the Government will tell me the facts of your case. 12 Please listen carefully and there's going to be a lot of 13 language that is somewhat similar to the Indictment, you 14 should listen to that, but in particular listen to the facts. 15 But before we get to that part, the critical 16 question then, Mr. Cuellar, as to Count 1 how do you plead, 17 quilty or not quilty? 18 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Guilty. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Now I want to hear the facts from 20 the Government. 21 MR. LOPEZ: The Defendant agrees that the following 22 statement of facts fairly and accurately describe the 23 Defendant's actions involving the offense to which the Defendant is pleading guilty. The Defendant knowingly and 24

voluntarily and truthfully admits the facts set forth in the

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statement of facts, the statement of facts and the stipulation of facts for purposes of Section 1B1.2A of the United States Sentencing Guidelines and related policy statements. The Defendant agrees that all the information contained within the statement of facts constitutes relevant conduct for purposes of sentencing within the meaning of Section 1D1.3 and may be used in determining the applicable sentencing guidelines range.

At all relevant times the City of Weslaco was a political subdivision within the State of Texas. Weslaco is governed by a local government, pursuant to the Charter of the City of Weslaco. The Defendant is an attorney and former City of Weslaco Commissioner who served as a Commissioner from at least 1995 through November 2014. For large parts of his tenure on the Weslaco City Commission, also known as the "Commission," including from at least June 2007 to May 2009 and from May 2010 to November 2014 the Defendant was selected by the Commission to serve as Mayor Pro Tem. As a Commissioner, the Defendant was an agent of the City of Weslaco.

Ricardo Quintanilla is a businessman who lived and worked in Weslaco, Texas. AC Cuellar is a resident of Progreso Lake, Texas who served as a Commissioner of Hidalgo County, Texas from March 2010 to November 2010 and approximately January 2013 to December 2016.

Daniel J. Garcia is an attorney based in Rio Grande City, Texas who served on the Rio Grande City Consolidated Independent School District Board of Trustees.

Leonel, Leo, Lopez is resident of Starr County, Texas.

Gerardo "Jerry" Tafolla is a resident of Weslaco,
Texas who formerly served as a City of Weslaco Commissioner
from at least 2009 through 2019.

Company A was an international engineering and construction company that performed large scale infrastructure projects for public and private clients.

Company B was an engineering company based in San Antonio, Texas. Person B was the owner of Company B.

Company C was an engineering company based in McAllen, Texas. Person C was the owner of Company C.

Company D is a concrete company based in Corpus

Christi, Texas. It is owned in part by Individual A. Person

D was an attorney based in Houston, Texas.

The Texas Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas under the Charter of the City of Weslaco establish ethical standards of conduct for elected public officials including the Weslaco City Commissioners. The standards included an oath to faithfully execute the duties of the office of the Commissioner and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the

State of Texas.

Accordingly, Weslaco City Commissioners owed a fiduciary duty to the City of Weslaco, the Weslaco City Commission, and to the people of the City of Weslaco. As a public official in the Weslaco city government, the Defendant owed a fiduciary duty to the City of Weslaco and to its citizens to perform the duties and responsibilities of his office free from corrupt influence. As an elected official in the State of Texas, the Defendant swore to uphold the United States Constitution, the Texas Constitution and the laws of the State of Texas, and to faithfully execute the duties of his office.

In or about 2004, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, also known as "TCEQ," notified the City of Weslaco that it's water treatment facilities were in violation of the applicable environmental regulations. The city's water treatment facilities include the water treatment plant which process the city's potable water and the North Wastewater Treatment Plant and the South Wastewater Treatment Plant.

In or about 2007, the Commission voted to issue approximately 28 million in municipal bonds to finance several infrastructure projects in the Weslaco area. The two largest and costliest projects to be paid for with the bonds funds were to build a North Wastewater Treatment Plant and to

perform repairs to the Water Treatment Plant. In or about 2008, the Commission hired Company A to act as the construction manager for the infrastructure project to be funded by the bond issuance.

Under the contract Company A would effectively select the companies to perform the infrastructure work to be paid for with the bond funds.

From in or about March 2008 to in or about December 2016 in the Southern District of Texas and elsewhere Defendants knowingly devised and intended to devise a scheme to defraud and to deprive the City of Weslaco, the Weslaco City Commission and the citizens of Weslaco of their intangible right to honest services through soliciting and accepting bribes. The Defendant formed this agreement with AC Cuellar, Jr., Garcia, Lopez and others.

As part of the scheme the Defendant took and agreed to take a variety of official actions to benefit and help Companies A, B and C obtain millions of dollars in contracts from the City of Weslaco. In exchange for the bribes Defendant voted in favor of infrastructure projects related to Weslaco's water processing facilities and steered over \$50 million in contracts to Companies A, B and C.

For example, on or about March 25, 2008, the Defendant made a motion to grant a professional services contract to Company A to perform engineering services to

rehabilitate the Water Treatment Plant and to construct a new North Wastewater Treatment Plant. On the same day the Defendant voted in favor of that motion. In or about May 2008, in the absence of Weslaco's Mayor, the Defendant executed a Professional Services Agreement with Company A. Or or about November 4, 2008, the Defendant made a motion to place additional projects under Company A's contract. On the same date the Defendant voted in favor of that motion.

On or about March 17, 2009, the Defendant spoke against the motion to re-prioritize the 2007 bond funds to shift money from the North Wastewater Treatment Plant to the Water Treatment Plant. The contracts for both of which had been granted to Company A. The effect of shifting the funds as proposed would have been to reduce the total amount of money due to Company A under the contract.

On the same date the Defendant voted to oppose that motion, instead asserting that the Commission -- asserting to the Commission that the North Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Water Treatment Plant be given equal significance, keeping the same amount of money due to Company A under the contracts the same. Despite the Defendant's vote, the motion carried.

On or about September 1, 2009 the Defendant made a motion before the Commission to suspend Robert's Rules of Order to allow the Commission to reconsider the Defendant's motion that the North Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water

Treatment Plant be considered with equal importance with regard to apportioning the 2007 bond funds, an initiative that had been defeated at the August 18, 2009 meeting. He voted in favor of the motion to suspend Robert's Rules of Order to allow the Commission to reconsider the Defendant's motion that the North Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant be considered with equal importance with regard to apportioning the 2007 bond funds.

He made a motion before the Commission that the North Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant be considered with equal importance with regard to apportioning the 2007 bond funds, and voted in favor of the motion that the North Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant be considered with equal importance with regard to apportioning the 2007 bond funds.

In or about 2011, the Defendant supported the granting of no-bid contracts to Company A and Company B to design and construct a new Water Treatment Plant.

On or about January 18, 2011, the Defendant voted to authorize the City Manager and City Attorney to negotiate a new Professional Services Agreement with Company A to prepare a preliminary engineering report on the Water Treatment Plant.

On or about August 16, 2011, the Defendant made a motion before the Commission to approve the preliminary engineering report on the Water Treatment Plant prepared by

Company A. He also voted to approve the preliminary engineering report on the Water Treatment Plant prepared by Company A and also voted to declare that the Water Treatment Plant was exceeding capacity and failing to meet public water demand, thereby creating an imminent threat to public health and safety. This declaration allowed th Commission to directly grant construction contracts to address violations issued by the TCEQ and bypass ordinary bidding and qualification procedures.

On or about September 8, 2011, the Defendant voted to authorize the City Manager to negotiate a pre-construction services contract with Company A for the Water Treatment Plant and voted in favor of a motion for the City Manager to negotiate a contract with Company B for the design of an expansion to the Water Treatment Plant and associated projects.

Due to the declaration from the August 16, 2011 meeting that the Water Treatment Plant presented an imminent threat to public health and safety, the Commission was able to grant these contracts without the ordinary competitive bidding and qualification process.

On or about March 27, 2012 the Defendant voted to authorize the Mayor to execute contracts valued at approximately \$38.5 million with Company A for the expansion of the Water Treatment Plant and to authorize city staff to

amend the city's budget to accommodate the \$38.5 million contact with Company A.

On or about June 5, 2012, the Defendant voted to approve the City of Weslaco entering into a Professional Services Agreement with Company C.

On or about September 20, 2012, the Defendant voted to approve an amendment to the contract with Company B to include automation and daily construction inspections in an amount not to exceed \$2,978,950, to authorize a budget amendment as appropriate and to authorize the Mayor to execute any related documents.

In or about 2013, the Defendant supported the granting of contracts to Company B, knowing and intending that his support would form the basis for city staff decisions and official acts regarding the granting of such contracts.

On or about July 16, 2013, the Defendant voted to amend the city's contract with Company B, to authorize Company B to prepare a preliminary engineering report for repairs to the South Wastewater Treatment Plant.

On or about September 2, 2014, the Defendant voted to approve the final preliminary engineering report for the South Wastewater Treatment Plant prepared by Company B and to authorize a budget amendment to pay Company B for the report.

At various times special meetings of the Commission were called where votes could be taken to benefit Companies A,

B and C because special meetings were not publicized or recorded in the same -- the special meetings were not publicized or recorded in the same way as regular Commission meeting.

The Defendant took these official actions in an effort to enrich himself by accepting approximately \$405,000 in bribes. The Defendant understood that Lopez, AC Cuellar and others were providing him with the bribes in order to influence him in the performance of his official actions.

The Defendant met with his co-conspirators at various locations in the Southern District and elsewhere to discuss official actions the Defendant should take to benefit Companies A, B and C and to discuss the payment of bribes. To conceal the scheme the Defendant and his co-conspirators took steps to anonymously funnel the bribe payments to the Defendant, in a manner to avoid detection the payments came from Companies B and C.

From on or about April 21, 2011, to on or about

November 6, 2014 the Defendant received approximately \$405,000

in bribe payments funneled through Company D disguised as

payments for legal services that were never actually rendered.

These semi-monthly payments ranged from approximately \$5,000

to approximately \$7,000. These payments were made so that the

Defendant would take official actions to benefit Companies A,

B and C.

The payments from Company D to the Defendant stopped promptly in November 2014 upon the Defendant's loss of his reelection bid for the Weslaco City Commission.

From on or about December 2012 to on or about April 2013, the Defendant, AC Cuellar, Jr., Lopez and Garcia funneled at least approximately \$90,000 in bribe payments disguised as payments for legitimate legal services through the IOLTA account for Garcia's law firm. In exchange for Garcia's participation the Defendant agreed to help Person D, a friend of Garcia, obtain employment.

The Defendant and his co-conspirators used wire communications and interstate commerce such as mobile messaging applications, email and interstate bank transfers as previously referenced in furtherance of this scheme to defraud.

The preceding statement of facts is a summary made for the purpose of providing the Court with the factual basis for the Defendant's plea. It does not include all the facts known to the Defendant concerning criminal activity in which he and others are engaged, nor does it contain all the facts that the United States could have proven at trial against the Defendant, or any of his co-conspirators. The defense and the Government reserve the right to present argument concerning these agreed upon facts at a sentencing hearing.

THE COURT: Mr. Cuellar, do you agree with what the

1 Government has stated? 2 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Is there anything that you believe is 4 not correct? 5 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: No, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask just a few very 7 basic questions here, but I think it's very well covered. 8 But first of all, Mr. Cuellar, you do admit that all 9 the acts that have been referenced here in which you were involved were in your position as a Commissioner for the City 10 11 of Weslaco; is that correct? 12 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes. 13 THE COURT: And you also agree that in exchange for 14 many of these actions that you took, whether or not they were 15 successful, that you received the monies referenced by the 16 Government both in the Indictment and in the factual basis 17 here? 18 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. And do you also agree that this 20 conduct that you engaged in basically to accept bribes in 21 exchange for favorable rulings and actions for these various 22 companies here were all done in your position as a City of 23 Weslaco Commissioner? 24 DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: And that all of this was being done by

agreement with either the co-defendants named here or with others. Is that also correct?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that all of this was being done with the intent to bring about the offense of basically the bribery in exchange for the favorable consideration to these companies?

DEFENDANT CUELLAR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Cuellar.

The Court does find that you are competent to enter a plea, that you understand the nature of the charges against you, as well as the consequences of entering a plea, that you are entering a plea of guilty freely and voluntarily and that there is a factual basis for the plea of guilty. The Court does find you guilty as charged in Count 1 of the Indictment.

Your case is set for sentencing on October 22 at 2:00 p.m. with a presentence investigation to be done and a report to be completed by September 6, objections to be filed by the 20th, with the final report due on October 4.

Now I now there may be some reason for delay down the road for this, but obviously as soon as counsel from -- on either side thinks that that may be the case, file your motion with the Court and we'll certainly consider that.

MR. MONTALVO: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Cuellar has been out on bond.

1 Is there any objection from the Government? 2 MR. LOPEZ: There's no objection, Your Honor, but 3 may we approach to say something on the Record about the 4 witness? 5 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 6 Okay. All step forward, please. 7 (Bench conference from 11:10:25 to 11:11:38 was sealed by 8 the Court and not transcribed herein.) 9 THE COURT: Regarding Mr. Cuellar's release, the 10 Court, Mr. Cuellar, will allow you to continue out on bond 11 under the same terms and conditions that had been previously 12 imposed. Of course you must make sure to continue complying 13 with those terms and conditions and you must report for your 14 sentencing date right now as I have given it to you. If that 15 changes, obviously Mr. Montalvo will let you know. But it is 16 an offense to fail to report for a court-ordered sentencing 17 date. 18 Okay. Also one question regarding the motion for 19 money judgment. It's been presented to the Court already. 20 Is -- are counsel asking for the entry of that money judgment 21 now or --22 MR. LOPEZ: Yes. 23 THE COURT: -- at sentencing? 24 MR. LOPEZ: Yes, Your Honor, we asking for a 25 preliminary order.

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1
                 THE COURT: All right.
                 MR. MONTALVO: No objection, Your Honor.
3
                 THE COURT: Okay. The Court will -- then will grant
4
       that motion.
5
                 Okay. Anything else at this time?
6
                 MR. LOPEZ: Nothing further from the Government,
7
       Your Honor.
8
                 MR. MONTALVO: Your Honor, and I don't know if the
9
       Court would prefer this in a written motion, but requesting it
       orally now. My client is requesting permission to -- again,
10
11
       to travel to the Western District so he can visit with his
12
       family in San Antonio. I know the Court had given it to him
13
       before, but if the Court prefers a written order --
14
                 THE COURT: I do prefer a written. I assume it's
15
       not like today, correct?
16
                 MR. MONTALVO: No, Judge, I'll file it today.
17
                 THE COURT: Yes, a written motion is best.
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                 MR. MONTALVO: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
19
                 THE COURT: All right. Anything else at this time
20
       then?
21
                 MR. MONTALVO: No, Your Honor.
22
                 MR. LOPEZ: Nothing further from the --
23
                 THE COURT: All right.
24
                 MR. LOPEZ: -- Government, Your Honor.
25
                 THE COURT: Thank you. Then you may be excused.
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COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise. (Proceedings adjourned at 11:13 a.m.) I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript to the best of my ability produced from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. /S./ MARY D. HENRY CERTIFIED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRONIC REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS, CET\*\*337 JUDICIAL TRANSCRIBERS OF TEXAS, LLC JTT TRANSCRIPT #60664 DATE FILED: AUGUST 3, 2019